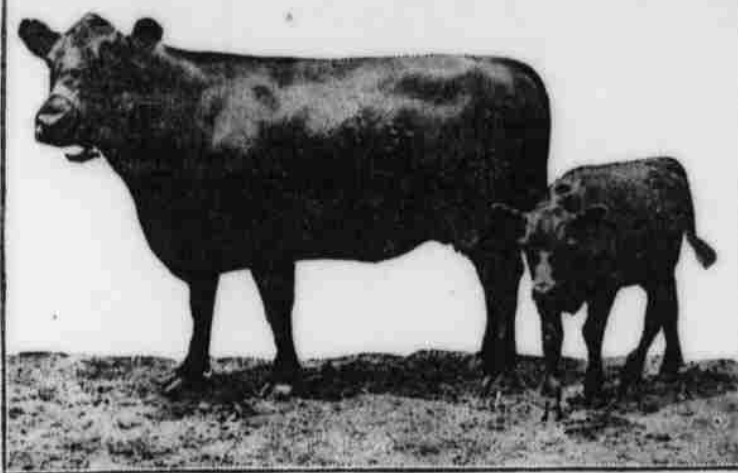


USEFUL HINTS PICKED UP IN DAIRY YARD



Good General Purpose Cow.

The greatest feeding value in skim milk is always found in feeding it to young animals.

Persistence in keeping up an even flow of milk is of great importance. Some cows that give from 20 to 25 pounds of milk a day make better annual records than others that give 40 to 45 pounds a day on flush feed and go dry for a long period during the fall and winter.

Timothy hay is poor because it is not palatable to the dairy cow, and because it is deficient in protein.

The economy of the ration is largely affected by the amount of foodstuffs which may be grown at home. If the boys help with the cows teach them, first of all, the importance of gentleness and kindness, not only when milking but when driving and handling the cows.

If the most money is to be made from the dairy cows, a good first-class healthy herd of dairy animals must be established first.

In these days of high-priced grain feed it makes a great difference whether we secure a large quantity of protein foods from our farms or whether

it takes a large portion of our milk checks to buy the same quantity in a more condensed form.

Providing she comes from good ancestry, the development of the cow begins on the day of her birth. Cows seldom develop much after they are in the dairy.

The effort to develop cows after they are in the dairy always falls short of what might have been accomplished had the development been started three years earlier.

It is not expensive barns that make good milk and healthy cows, but well fed and healthy cows, though their stables be plain ones, just as we find the healthiest people living in plain cottage homes.

Feed the young heifer like a little cow and on cow foods. Let calf and stock foods alone. Feed good bran, middlings, a little oil meal, clover hay, silage and that sort of foods. Never overfeed.

Young calves will soon learn to lick at grain and nibble at hay. They are equipped with grinders quite early in their lives and will soon make use of these feeds.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD GARDEN

Select Only Best Seed of Most Suitable Varieties of Vegetables—Adds to Profits.

When we consider the fact that the farmer's truck patch and garden supplies are nearly one-half his family's support, and when he once realizes the great importance of a good garden, he will then fully realize the importance of procuring only the best seed of the most suitable varieties of vegetables. Without good, clean and vigorous seed the fundamental elements of a good crop are surely lacking. There is no doubt but that small, inferior seed will produce weak, spindling stalks, while large, full, well matured seed invariably grows into big full crops, providing they are grown under favorable conditions. This has been conclusively proven in regard to seeds as it has in animal breeding, and no well-informed farmer overlooks it.

There is no doubt but that the average farmer could easily add a large amount to his profits each year by paying as careful attention to his seed selection as he does to the harvesting or cultivating of his crops, or to the animal breeding, and there is no reason now why the farmer of today should not do this. He can test his seed corn, and by the same method. From each lot of seeds a sample can be taken, placed between cloths that are spread in a plate and which are kept moist and warm. Or the seed may be sown in soil in a box or flower pot and the germinating ability of the sample will speak for the entire lot of seed.

It is such a simple matter to make sure that all of the seed planted is not only germinable, but vigorous, and it is so serious to plant seed that will not develop and grow properly that there seems to be no good excuse for anyone planting undesirable seed.

WHY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A SEPARATOR

Little or No Loss of Skim Milk—Less Danger of Introducing Disease Into Herd.

(By S. E. LEE, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

There is a number of very good reasons why a farmer should own and operate a cream separator.

1. There is little or no loss of skim milk, which, of course, has a high feeding value.
2. There is less danger of introducing such contagious disease as tuberculosis into the herd if the milk is skimmed at home and only the milk produced upon the farm is fed.
3. Time is saved by not hauling whole milk to the factory.
4. Less products have to be cared for upon the farm.
5. There is a wider market for cream than for milk.

Green Food Needed.

Do not forget that the fowls need green food. If a change of yards is not possible see that some is fed them daily.

VITALITY IS NEEDED IN A POULTRY FLOCK

One Thing to Look For in Selecting Individuals for Breeding—Some of Markings.

(By H. A. BITTENBENDER, Iowa Experiment Station.)

Vitality—that's the thing to seek in selecting individuals for the poultry breeding flock, because lack of it in the parent stock is one of the great causes of loss in poultry raising.

Marks of strong vitality: A head that is short, broad, deep, compact. An eye that is bright, full, clear, round, prominent. A beak that is short, broad, well curved. Comb and wattles that are well developed and fiery red. A body that is well jointed, compact, stout; back, long and broad; breast, deep, broad, thickly fleshed, with a keel running well back; capacity, large, especially in a hen which needs room to develop a digestive and reproductive system capable of manufacturing many eggs. A strong bird generally stands with shanks squarely under its body and wide apart at the knee joints. Its toe nails are usually worn broad and flat across the point, evidencing great activity.

The marks of low vitality are the opposite of those of strength. The head is long, flat, sunken, narrow; the eye is small and dull; the comb and wattles poorly developed or pale. The body is often loosely jointed, with knee joints close together; the breast is narrow, shallow and poorly fleshed. Long, pointed toe nails indicate less activity.

PHYSIC IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT COW AID

Expert of Wisconsin Station Gives Directions for Drenching—Use Strong Bottle.

A physic is a very important aid in the treatment of most diseases. Dr. A. S. Alexander of Wisconsin gives the following directions for administering a physic:

Dissolve one pound of epsom salts, for a 1,000-pound cow, in three pints of warm water. Add half an ounce of ground ginger root and a cupful of black-strap cane molasses. Shake well and give as one dose slowly and carefully from a strong long-necked bottle or from a drenching horn.

Do not raise cow's head above the level of her back when administering medicine. Hold her head in a straight line with her body. Do not grasp her by the nostrils, or pull out her tongue. Standing at her right side, pass the left hand over her face and into the left side of the mouth. Insert the neck of the bottle into the right side of the mouth, and pour in the medicine, two or three ounces at a time, and allow the cow time to swallow.

Let her head down at once, if she coughs, and wait for a few minutes before giving the rest of the drench.

Let Hens Rest in Winter.

Hens that have rested the winter through and have been injured to cold, coming off hardy and well, will show the largest percentage of fertile eggs when they do begin laying.

BEST SOILS FOR DRY FARMS

Silts and Sandy Loams Do Not Blow Readily and They Absorb and Retain Moisture Well.

(By ALVIN KESER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.) The best soil for nonirrigated farming are silts and sandy loams, as they do not readily blow, they absorb rainfall readily and retain it well. They do not bake and crack easily. Heavier soils such as the clays and adobes are more difficult to work and require more effort to prepare and keep them in shape for the retention and reception of moisture.

No matter what the texture, the soil must be deep and uniform. A soil consisting of a sandy loam or silt surface, over a permeable clay subsoil, is good, but a layer of sand, gravel, magnesia, gypsum, hardpan or porous rock in the subsoil, closer than six feet to the surface, practically makes the field unfit for this purpose. One foot depth of soil will rarely store more than one and one-half or two inches of rainfall or water. Six feet of soil will not store over twelve inches of rainfall.

A soil which will not store a considerable number of inches of rainfall will not stand long, dry spells, and these are expected to occur in nonirrigated regions.

COVER FOR THE STRAWBERRY

Mulch Needed to Prevent Damage From Alternate Thawing and Freezing and Winter Drought.

Covering strawberry plants is always essential in the semiarid climate. Among the materials suitable for the purpose are straw, slough-grass, sorghum, alfalfa, leaves, corn stalks, manure, etc. The most satisfactory covering is clean straw and wheat or rye straw is more satisfactory than oat straw. Be sure that it is free from the seeds of troublesome weeds. A fine and clean-kept berry bed is often made foul by having weed seed planted in it from the winter covering.

Slough hay makes a very satisfactory covering when it may be had, but as it is rather coarse and is apt to give trouble it is hardly as desirable as straw. In many localities where neither straw nor slough grass may be obtained in sufficient quantities, sorghum and corn are often used.

Protection is needed for two purposes. The first is to prevent killing by excessive freezing. This is not the principal one in this country, however, as especial attention is needed to prevent loss or damage from the alternate freezing and thawing as well as the winter drought.

INSURE ROTTING OF MANURE

To Keep Up the Fertility of the Dry Soils, More Humus-Producing Crops Must Be Grown.

Many years in the dry region of the West there is too little rainfall to insure thorough rotting of the manure. This of course means that in the drier years the manured soils will dry out badly, causing the crops to fire from drought. If the vegetable matter of the manure has been rotted sufficiently to produce humus the soil is all the better able to resist the dry period.

To keep up the fertility and drought-resisting quality of our dry soils it is necessary to grow crops which produce more humus than they consume. The grasses, alfalfa, and sweet clover are such crops. What barnyard manure is produced can be more profitably used as a top dressing for these crops. This can be accompanied by a system of crop rotation, in which grasses, alfalfa or peas alternate, as pastures or meadows with the cultivated crops.

MANY BENEFITS OF PLOWING

Stirs Surface of Soil Thoroughly and Puts It in Condition to Catch Any Rain That Comes.

From tests that have been made plowing has been better for storing moisture than disking. If heavy rains fall the increase in moisture content of plowed land over disked land is greater. This is to be expected, since the plowing stirs the surface of the soil more thoroughly, and puts it in better condition to catch any rain that comes. The plowing also will kill all weeds.

The disk does not in all cases do this. It may be preferable—if a soil does not blow when it is fall plowed—to plow the stubble fields instead of disking them. This, however, is frequently impracticable, due to the dryness of the soil. Listing the soil has been almost as good as plowing. We have not, however, made many tests to determine the effect of listing.—Nebraska Station.

Heel in Fruit Trees.

Fall delivery of fruit trees is not to be advised in the Northwest, but if you have purchased some, heel them in carefully over winter. Take the trees out of the bundles and cover them in a trench, tops and all, with earth, and then spread a good mulch of straw all over them.

Snow Traps Save Moisture.

If the farm fields were surrounded with snow traps much moisture would be saved to the soil that is now largely wasted.

Ventilate the Stable.

Horse stables should have good ventilation and be dry. Small, dark, damp stalls full of smells cause all sorts of sickness, and often blindness

IN THE LIMELIGHT

COLONEL WATTERSON, JOURNALIST



If heat is life, then the colonel ought to live to the age of hundreds, for he radiates heat wherever he goes—and good dry heat, too. In the Courier-Journal building, the composing room is on the ground floor, just back of the counting room, where Henry has his desk, and a swinging door connects the two. One of his foibles is always to hand his copy to the foreman and another is never to have this architectural arrangement of doubtful utility disturbed, so, regularly every week, he dashes hurriedly against the door just as the foreman does the same thing from the other side. There are mutual recriminations and oburgations, and Watterson goes back to his desk charged with that electricity—reminiscent of Andrew Jackson and John Randolph of Roanoke—which has produced, at various times, gems which everybody has chuckled over.

Not long ago the country was informed that Col. Henry Watterson and Mrs. Watterson were celebrating the golden anniversary of their wedding, and folk were rather amazed to learn that the vigorous editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal had advanced so far on the pathway of life.

Lone survivor of that group of giant journalists that included Greeley, Dana, Medill, Raymond, the elder James Gordon Bennett and Murat Halstead, "Marse Henry" is now seventy-five years old. But despite his years he still "thinks young," says an admirer, even as he still so readily writes in sonorous and beautiful English, editorials either vitriolic or reflecting a poetic nature, for temperamentally he is elasticity personified. He knows how to enjoy a glass of good rye or ripe burgundy, he knows how to play poker (and then some!) and few better love a joke.

IMMIGRANT BOY TO SENATE

Knut Nelson, senior senator from Minnesota, seventy-three years old on February 2, has had a distinguished career which really began one July day more than sixty-five years ago, when he, a little Norwegian boy, landed at Castle Garden.

"I was six years old," he said, "and my mother was a widow. We were \$45 in debt, and if the immigration laws had been then what they are now we would not have got in—but we did, and went at once to Chicago, where my mother's brother lived."

"Of course, we were poor—we all had to work hard. My mother lived out as a housekeeper with some people on the North side, and I went to live with a family on the West side. One of my duties was to drive the cows to pasture in the morning and go after them at night, out over the 'old plank road.'"

"We lived in Chicago about a year and a half, and then in the fall of 1850 my mother married and we moved to Wisconsin."

Senator Nelson was a private and noncommissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin regiment during the Civil war, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson, La., in June of 1863. At the close of the war he taught school and read law.

In July, 1871, he moved to Minnesota and began the career which has made him one of the great factors in state and national politics.

LAWYER FOR CHINAMEN



When a Philadelphia Chinaman gets into trouble or wants to go to law, he hires himself to the law office of a woman, Miss A. Florence Yeger. Miss Yeger has built up a large practice that mainly concerns big interests, but she still finds time to attend to the troubles of Chinamen. She became the confidante of Chinamen shortly after she began her practice, and since then she has counseled and advised many Mongolians.

It was just by accident that Miss Yeger became the legal representative of the Chinamen of Philadelphia. It was not because she was a woman or because she made any effort to get the Chinatown practice, but because she had a property in West Philadelphia and rented it to a Chinese laundryman. He started to go to her in his troubles and brought his hundred and one cousins, and it was not long before the callers became very numerous. When asked about her Chinese practice, Miss Yeger said:

"People have a wrong opinion of the Chinaman. If you treat him squarely he will give you the same treatment. They are pictured as sly and cunning, but I have not found that so in business dealings."

E. J. KING'S CUPOLA FRIEND

When Edward J. King, the new member of congress from Galesburg, Ill., was about eight years old, he went with his father to Galva, Ill. His father was selling washing machines about the country. They lived at a little hotel in Galva. On this hotel was a cupola where the King boy and another boy used to play. It was a rather dangerous climb, but the two would go there, view the surrounding landscape and talk of the things they would do when they grew up.

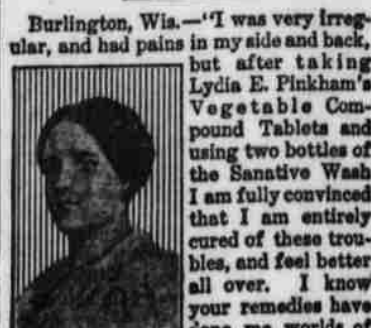
Then King moved with his father to other parts and forgot all about the little chap who had played with him in the cupola. He even forgot the boy's name. All he remembered was that he usually wore a blue sailor suit.

Forty years elapsed and King was running for congress. One afternoon he was holding a conference with Frank Franz, editor of a paper at Oneida, Ill., and chairman of the Knox county Republican central committee, which was handling King's campaign in that county. King spoke of having once lived at Galva and mentioned that he used to play in the hotel cupola with a little boy in a blue sailor suit. Franz grew interested and asked for more particulars. It came out that he was the little boy in the blue sailor suit.



PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.



Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sensitive Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

No Conventions.

New Servant—"An' have yes a garage on the place?"

Suburban Housewife—No, we have no car.

New Servant—Then I can't come wid yez. I have to have a place for me car.—Puck.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF HAIR STOPS FALLING

Girls! Try Thial Makes Hair Thick, Glossy, Fluffy, Beautiful—No More Itching Scalp.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Adv.

"Holier Than Thou."

"There are some forms of melancholy with which I have no sympathy." "For instance?"

"Well, there's the sort of person who finds it impossible to smile because his neighbors are so wicked."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Sawed-Off Sermon.

If there is anything more contrary than the average female of the species, it is a right-angled lock on a left-handed door.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Druggists refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. First application gives relief. See.

'Twould Spoil It All.

Mother—Young man, don't ever let me catch you kissing my daughter. Young Man—No, ma'am, I won't.

Makes Hard Work Harder

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Colorado Case

F. M. Conrad, prop. of cigar store, 115 Pearl St., Boulder, Colo., says: "I had attacks of kidney trouble for five years and often the misery was so great, that I could not get around to do my work. Hearing so much about Doan's Kidney Pills, I tried them and they relieved me in a short time. I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills several times since and they have always done good work."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-McLEARN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.